

By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26th.—SENATE.—Mr. Gordon announced that he had resigned his seat as Senator. He moved that the appointment be sworn in.

The credentials of Gov. Brown were read.

Mr. Edmunds remarked that they were dated May 21st, and asked if the date of Mr. Gordon's resignation was officially known to the Senate. It had been held by the Senate on some former occasions that the Governor of a State has no power under the Constitution to appoint a Senator until the vacancy actually exists.

Of course everybody knew that he had no objection to Mr. Brown's being sworn in, except the sorrow it gave him that his friend, Gen. Gordon, was to go away. But he thought it right to call the attention of the Senate to the fact. It might, perhaps, be better for the Senate to hold, as a matter of convenience, that the former decision was wrong, and that the Governor might issue a commission in anticipation of a vacancy.

Mr. Gordon stated that his resignation ante-dated the commission of his successor by four or five days.

Mr. Edmunds said the question then arose if the vacancy had actually occurred on the 21st day of May, the date of the commission, then by what constitutional or other authority had his friend, Mr. Gordon, exercised the faculties of Senator since that date? That would be a puzzle, but he did not know that it would affect the present question.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, thought that it had nothing to do with the present question, which was simply whether Gov. Brown be sworn in. He moved that be done.

Mr. Brown was thereupon escorted to the desk, and the modified oath administered by the President *pro tem.*, and he took his seat.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by accounting officers of the Treasury, (known as the Fourth of July claims.) Placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Carlisle the Senate amendment to the House bill amending the Internal Revenue laws in regard to distilled spirits was concurred in.

Fire.

NEW YORK, May 26.—About midnight a fire broke out in Denslow & Bush's Oil Works. The flames spread rapidly. The oil tank exploded, and it is reported, killed and wounded a number of men. The flames extended to several vessels, and to Adams' lumber yard.

Everything consumable was burned before the arrival of the engines. Thousands of gallons of oil with the extensive works of Denslow & Bush were destroyed besides the Adams lumber yard and Rogers' lumber yard, involving a loss of forty-four thousand dollars. The schooner Charles Connally loaded with tar was consumed, the other vessels got beyond the reach of the flames and were saved. The explosion was so great that it destroyed both the buildings of Denslow & Bush, one of which is one hundred feet square. The window frames in all the houses in the vicinity were shattered. Loss on schooner and cargo about \$25,000. The captain was obliged to jump overboard to save his life. There were no lives lost and so far as can be learned only two men slightly injured. All losses covered by insurance.

French Communists.

PARIS, May 26.—M. Engelhard has raised a discussion in the municipal council, regarding measures taken by the Prefect of Police in connection with the communist demonstration Sunday last. The order of the day was adopted stating that the council blames the Prefect for giving orders to his subordinates the execution of which, by renewing the most detestable proceedings of the empire, involved serious encroachment upon the liberty of citizens. The Prefect of Police left the council hall as soon as Engelhard broached the question, before the House a message from the President urging on Congress the necessity of action, which, on argument was referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sunday Civil appropriation bill.

The item of \$75,000 for the National Board of Health was retained as referred.

Mr. Downey, of Wyoming Territory, moved to insert a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that he may have accommodation for storage, to pay sums of coin appropriated by the bill in lawful silver coin. Adopted amid applause and laughter by 85 to 21.

After disposing of six pages of the bill, thus finishing about one-half of it, the Committee rose and the House adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

Dutch Duels and French Politics.

LONDON, May 26.—A Pesth dispatch states that Count Victor Zichy, formerly Under Secretary of State in the Tisza Ministry, and Count Stephen Karolyi fought a duel on Monday.

Zichy was seriously wounded and will scarcely survive.

A Paris dispatch reports that the Chamber of Deputies passed the Tancarville Canal bill which is designed to give easy access to the Seine and interior of France.

Naval.

HALIFAX, May 26.—The ship Borneo, oil laden, from New Orleans for Trieste, was dismasted in a gale on the 15th. The damage was temporarily repaired, and she tried to make Halifax, but in the dense fog which prevailed on the 23d, struck Beaver Island ledge, sixty miles east of Halifax. The vessel will be a total loss, per annum.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880.

NO. 36.

VOL. XVII.

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but the cargo could have been saved had any lighterage been at hand. At latest accounts the greater portion of the cargo was thought to be lost.

Racing in England.

LONDON, May 26.—The race for the Derby, for three year olds, was won by Duke of Westminster's Bend-Or, C. Brewer's Robert the Devil, second, Prince Soltikoff's Mask, third. Nineteen ran.

Baptist Affairs.

SARATOGA, May 26.—George Danna Boardman, D. D., of Pennsylvania, was elected President of the Baptist Missionary Union yesterday.

Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated Judge L. E. Payson for Congress.

Midnight Reports.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—SENATE—On motion of Mr. Eaton, the Penitentiary Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Eaton moved an amendment appropriating \$15,000 for committee expenses of the Senate. After some debate it was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment appropriating \$600,000 for the payment of United States Marshals and their deputies. Rejected by a party vote, yeas 22, nays 33.

The amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to after the adoption of an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the continuance of the work of setting the claims of States, on account of the swamp lands. The bill was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill defining the terms of the Chief Supervisors of election.

Mr. Edmunds spoke at length in opposition to the bill, which he said was intended to secure control of elections.

He was followed by Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, in a general attack upon the record of the Democratic party. He quoted from the evidence of the outrages in the South, and paid special attention to South Carolina, declaring the Hamburg massacre was unprovoked and an unjustifiable attack by Southern chivalry upon a parading negro company, whose resentful comments though not accompanied by violence served as a pretext for the massacre of the whole town.

On the conclusion of Mr. Rollins' remarks, Mr. Butler said the Senator from New Hampshire has ransacked all the filthy, dirty records in Washington and every where else for the purpose of pronouncing a benediction upon my State. I simply desire to say now, that what he has said is from beginning to end a contemptible calumny upon the character of South Carolina. I shall take occasion hereafter to keep my respects to what the honorable Senator has said. I will not delay the Senate now.

Mr. Lamar said he also wished to reply to the statements of Mr. Rollins with regard to Mississippi, but was not well enough to do so to-day.

About an hour was then occupied in a discussion between Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Hampton, Butler, Teller, McDonald, Kirkwood and others, as to whether the honor of inventing and first using tissue ballots in South Carolina belongs to the Republican or the Democratic party, and as to the manner and effect of their use as shown by the testimony before the Teller (now Wallace) Committee.

After a good deal of further debate, Mr. Thurman's amendment forbidding the reappointment of the chief supervisors of election, who now hold or have held office, was agreed to and the bill passed by yeas 27, nays 14—a party vote.

The Senate then, at 7:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House a message from the President urging on Congress the necessity of action, which, on argument was referred.

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Georgia Factories.

AUGUSTA, May 26.—The Sibley Cotton Mills Company organized today by the election of William C. Sibley, President. Among the Directors are Samuel Keyser, of New York, and Walter Smith, of Cincinnati. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000, and the amount subscribed is \$600,000. The erection of the factory will proceed at once. This will be one of the largest factories in the South. The cotton mills in Augusta have paid since the war from 8 to 20 per cent. per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Potato Slips for Sale!

\$1 Per Thousand.

Look out for rain and send orders to
J. C. L. HARRIS,
May 26-1880.

or J. J. THOMAS.

my26-1880.

STRAYED!

From my farm, near the residence of
W. W. Cox, on Sunday, May 23d,
a medium sized BAY MARE MULE,
about eight years old, white spots on
right rump; and nose. Any one who will
return her to George W. Wynne or myself
will be suitably rewarded.JOHN MANGUM,
May 25-22
Raleigh, N. C.

GROCERIES.

EDWARD J. HARDIN,

GROCER,

Fayetteville, Street, Raleigh, N. C.

DEALER IN

FINE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MEATS

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN ALES,

PORTERS, CANNED GOODS, FAN-

CY GROCERIES, AND FIRST

CLASS PROVISIONS

GENERALLY.

—

SOLE AGENT FOR THIS MARKET FOR

Robertson County (Tenn.) Rye Whiskies.

Summerdean (Va. Valley) Rye Whisky.

The "Capadura" Half-Dime Cigar.

C. D. BOSS CO.'S LUNCH MILK BISCUITS,

the best of all plain crackers,

dce., dce., dce., dce.

Orders from a distance ACCOMPANIED BY
CASH or satisfactory reference, PROMPTLY
FILLED BY EXPRESS or otherwise.

E. J. HARDIN.

dec 29-1880.

M. GRAUSMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fine Groceries,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Fayetteville Street, — RALEIGH, N. C.

A FULL STOCK OF SELECTED

FAMILY GROCERIES

ALWAYS IN STORE.

Fine Lines of BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.

CANNED GOODS A SPECIALTY.

CIGARS of Finest Brands.

FRUITS AND CANDIES, Selected.

LOW PRICES.

jan 7, 1880 13-4f

RAND & BARBEE BROS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

—AND—

Cotton Commission Merchants.

NEW STORE: No. 2 WILMINGTON ST.

IN STORE AND ARRIVING:

30,000 yards BAGGING, all weights.

1,000 bundles Piece Ties, Arrow Buckles.

25,000 pounds Clear Rib Sides.

10,000 pounds Bulk Shoulders.

40 bags Rio Coffee.

60 barrels Sugar, all grades.

40 barrels Cuba Molasses.

A FULL LINE OF CASE GOODS.

FRESH AND CAREFULLY SE-
LECTED, ALWAYS KEPT.

—

Personal attention given to Cotton sales.

Liberal cash advances made on cotton stored.

We have special facilities for storage of cotton.

Terms 25c. per month, per bale.

Consignments and correspondence solicited.

oct 7, 1879 14f

John GATLING.

May 11-6w

Commissioner.

—

NOTICE.

—

By virtue of an Order of Sale made in the

civil action entitled B. F. Moore against Al-

bert Pharr, at the Spring Term, 1878, of the

Superior Court of Wake county, I will, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of June next,

sell for CASH, at the Court House door in Ra-

leigh, the parcel of land near the southern

limits of Raleigh, lying on the Fayetteville

Road, on which Albert Pharr now resides.

JOHN GATLING.

May 11-6w

Commissioner.

—

for such troubles as proceed from Dys-

popis, Malaria, &c. Delicate women,

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 27, 1860.

GOVERNOR JARVIS IN 1869.

As the Convention approaches, the fight against Governor JARVIS grows more bitter and more unscrupulous. Slanders and charges are constantly being put forth by unscrupulous persons, and when put forth papers as well as men that call themselves respectable do not hesitate to give them circulation. Our Wilmington contemporaries especially are eager to omit nothing from their columns that tends to injure Governor JARVIS. A well known and persistent opposer of the special tax bonds from beginning to end, he is charged with guilty complicity in that infamous legislation, and the *Star* publishes the charge without a word or a line to throw a doubt on its truth.

One of the most persistent, most gallant, and one of the most efficient of the little band of patriots who, in the Legislature of 1868-9-70, fought so manfully in behalf of our liberties, he is also charged with a failure to perform his duty, and the *Star* publishes that also without a word to throw a doubt on its truth.

Now, everybody in North Carolina, the *Star* included, knew in the dark days of 1868, 1869 and 1870, that Governor JARVIS was most manful in his fight against all special tax legislation, from its beginning in 1868 until its repeal in 1870, and that he was ever at his post. Can it be possible that in ten years men's memories have entirely failed them? Our brother KINGSBURY is not accustomed to be thus forgetful, and yet he permits things to appear in his paper that unless he is thus forgetful, he must know to be untrue. The events of 1868, 1869 and 1870, were not of a character to be easily forgotten by men who witnessed them; nor did the members of the noble little band who then contended for our rights fail to make an undying impression.

We have already published the facts showing Governor JARVIS's record in regard to special tax legislation. This morning we propose to publish the facts in regard to the other charge sent out among its clippings by the *Star* to its readers. The charge is, that Governor JARVIS failed in his duty, and in proof of it, it is alleged that "the Journal shows that more than two hundred aye and no votes were called during the session of 1868-'69, in which the name of JARVIS of Tyrrell does not appear."

It is doubtless true that there were two hundred roll-calls at which Governor JARVIS made no answer, but the reason for that failure to answer must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man who has given circulation to the statement as proof of negligence on the part of Governor JARVIS.

As we have said, the men who fought for our rights in 1868-'69 were but a handful, and as a matter of course resorted to every known parliamentary expedient to defeat oppressive legislation. A favorite resort with them, as with other minorities before and since, was what is known as " filibustering." It was by this very tactic that the infamous SHOPFEE bill was prevented from passing at the session of 1869. In the last days of that session, by reason of the absence of Radicals, the number of members was so reduced in the House that no quorum could be had without the help of the Democrats. Accordingly, as per agreement, all the Democratic members of the House except Messrs. JARVIS and DURHAM locked themselves up at the Yarborough House and remained so locked up until night. Messrs. JARVIS and DURHAM remained in the House except when the roll was being called when they would step into the lobby; then would follow a call of the House, when they would again go upon the floor, and so on until the Radicals were tired out and gave up the attempt for that session. And it is because Governor JARVIS's name does not appear on the roll under such circumstances as these that he is held up to the people of North Carolina by the *Star* and others as an unfaithful legislator! O Shame! where is thy blush?

It is now in order for the *Star* to print something about Governor JARVIS's "indelicate nursing," that helpless arm of his.

Read the following:

[From the Raleigh Sentinel, Dec. 18, 1869.]

Mr. French moved that the Doorkeeper station a sufficient number of pages around the Hall to prevent members going into the lobbies.

Mr. French said he did not blame Democrats for their movements in opposition to this measure, but he did blame skulking members of the Republican party who had left and gone home and left their party in this condition.

Mr. French modified his resolution so as to make it an order of the House.

Mr. Durham raised the point of order that the resolution as it stood was in effect a temporary amendment to the rules of the House.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. Downing occupied the floor in re-taking Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. Sinclair gave numerous instances of outrages perpetrated upon Democrats in Robeson county as a reason why the bill should pass.

Isaham Sweat, colored, moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House.

This excited a long debate.

Mr. Pou argued that from the construction of the Constitution, that if there were

61 members actually present in the Hall the House could vote upon and pass bills without voting the whole of the 61 votes. Mr. Downing concurred with Mr. Pou in his interpretation of the Constitution. If there was a quorum in the Hall the bill would be a good one even if it did not obtain the 61 votes.

Isaham Sweat, colored, withdrew his motion.

Mr. French wished to know if the doorkeepers could not be sent into the lobbies and bring members to the bar?

The Chair decided not.

Mr. French said that he thought members could be arrested for contempt in going into the lobbies and refusing to vote. In order to test the matter, he moved that Mr. Jarvis, of Tyrrell, be arrested for contempt.

The Chair decided that such proceedings could not be had under a call of the House.

Mr. Jarvis said his conduct in this House was sufficient evidence that he never approved lawlessness of any kind. This bill made an egregious mistake in the manner which it sought to prevent lawlessness. It would incite the very evils it sought to suppress. He thought it his imperative duty to oppose the bill in every shape and form. He hoped that while this House was pretending to seek to pass a bill preventing crime and lawlessness, that they would not endeavor to do it in a lawless manner.

Mr. Seymour moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House. Carried.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthon, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, Hod, French, Galagian, Graham, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, May, McAlister, Long, of Chatham, May, McCall, McElroy, Morris, Morell, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sweet, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson, and Wiswall—yeas 54.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon the bill on its third reading.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Speaker, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthon, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, Hod, French, Galagian, Graham, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, May, McAlister, Long, of Chatham, May, McCall, McElroy, Morris, Morell, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sweet, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson, and Wiswall—yeas 54.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon the bill on its third reading.

The call was sustained.

Mr. Seymour moved to postpone the bill until the first Thursday after the recess and upon his motion took the floor and drew a picture of Sheriff Colgrave's death. Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon his motion.

The call was sustained and the motion to postpone was adopted.

After the transaction of unimportant business the House adjourned until Monday morning next at 5 o'clock.

THIS SPRING, the New York *Timeline* says, there is an enormous increase in the foreign trade of the United States. The exuberant fertility of our soil, and the prosperity of our people have led to a sudden growth both of the export and the import trade. The railroads are busy on the land, and the sea is white with the sail of the shipping flocking to our shores for the profitable cargoes they are sure to find here. This activity in commerce has made the port of New York the rendezvous of a remarkable fleet of merchant shipping. Ordinarily, the number of vessels lying at the piers of this great harbor, or stationed temporarily at anchor down the bay, is about 700. In busy times the number rises to 800. One day last week there were 920 vessels in port actively employed in trade, a fleet so magnificent in point of size and the character of the ships as to merit at least a passing notice. The flag of every seafaring nation under the sun was represented. Even Austria, a country with only one seaport, and no maritime glory whatever, had 25 vessels of a large class here, and Italy had 53, Norway 103, Sweden 15, Spain 5, and Canada 107. A larger proportion than usual were sailing vessels, the demand for tonnage being so great now that many idle sailing vessels have lately found their services in eager requisition. England had 44 great steam ships there, and 47 sailing vessels. Germany had 8 steamers, and France 2. America had, excluding the coasting fleet, the proud array of about 80 sailing vessels and 8 steamers engaged in this great foreign trade.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for this month opens with an able article on "The Classics that Educate us," the author of which thinks the most important question is not what they are, as all agree that they are literary masterpieces, but where they are. "The Greeks, madam," replied John Randolph, to a Mrs. Jelby, "the Greeks are at your door." And some people think the classics are in the same vicinity; dwelling that is to say, in our mother tongue? Not exclusively, he admits, but with President Elliot, of Harvard, he recognizes but one essential part of the education of a lady or a gentleman—namely, an accurate and refined use of the mother tongue. "The fruit of liberal education is not learning, but the capacity and desire to learn; not knowledge, but power." Mr. Harris, one of the lecturers in Mr. Alcott's Summer School of Philosophy, at Concord, differs with President Elliot and that gentleman's lectures call forth this article by Paul R. Shipman, which is both instructive and amusing. Speaking of Mr. Harris' lectures some one writes, "they are interesting but few pretend to understand him, and those who do find their professions treated with incredulity." This excites Mr. Shipman's surprise. "It is," he says, "an article of faith in the provinces, that the average maiden in New England, whatever may be the limitations of her father and big brothers, can understand

LITERARY GOSPIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR
[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & CO.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. BY ALFRED HENRY HUTH.
LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT. BY THEODORE MARSH.
INTRODUCTORY SCIENCE PRIMER. BY PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F. R. S.
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for June

stand every thing, from the calculus of quaternions to the metaphysics of trans-identicalism."

Rufus Choate, it is told, once met Jeremiah Mason with a dagger on each arm, returning from a lecture of Emerson's. "Well, Mr. Mason," said Choate, "you have been to hear Mr. Emerson?" "Yes," signed the venerable jurist. "And did you understand him?" continued Choate. "No," he replied, arching his eyebrows and dropping a glance on either damsel. "But my daughters did!"

"Dress in Relation to Health" is an elaborate and valuable article from Dr. B. W. Richardson, an eminent hygienic authority, which is for everybody's reading; in it he alludes to the custom of wearing deep mourning which he says, next to the Suttee, or burning of widows at the death of their husbands, is "the most painful of miseries inflicted on the miserable," adding, however, "happily, it is, I think beginning to see its last days." But unless he can also show it is no longer the fashion to wear it he may lecture forever against its unhealthfulness.

Lippincott's Magazine for June, besides many other good things, gives an original poem by Longfellow, the concluding paper of "Summer Land Sketches," and in the *Monthly Gossip* some interesting anecdotes of Carlyle and his wife, from an old servant, "Peggy," who lived with Mrs. Carlyle most of her married life. "No one," said Peggy, "could manage the great man when he was in his transitory life." "But, my dearest, she could do it!" He could scarcely ever get his coffee hot enough. "One morning he was in an unusually 'fashion's humor' and ordered the coffee to be taken away as too cold. A fresh supply was brought almost boiling; this too he ordered off. "My dear, mildly observed Mrs. Carlyle, "what would you think of holding a red candle in your mouth and drinking your coffee through that?" The seer collapsed, and as Peggy expressed it, "sipped his coffee like a lamb." It is comforting to common-place mortals to know that Carlyle admitted there were passages in his *Sartor Resartus* which he did not understand, and moreover could not do so unless he should be able some day to reproduce the mood in which they were written.

Harper's Monthly for this month, with the usual amount of good reading, contains some of the best and most artistic illustrations ever given in this periodical; those in the article called "Spring Time" are some of them exquisite, in particular to the which it opens, and "The Bees." There has been a marked improvement in the pictures of all the periodicals of this firm within the last year, but more especially in the "Monthly" and "Our Young People," which last is decidedly the best paper for young people that reaches us.

Alamance.

[From the Alamance Gleaner.]

At 6:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, His Excellency, Governor Jarvis, Judge Fowle, Hon. John Manning and other distinguished visitors, will start for the battlefield of Alamance. The chief marshals and as many sub-marshals as possible, will be clothed in regalia, mounted on horseback, and ready to form the procession just west of the court house, at half-past six o'clock sharp. The chief marshal will select standard-bearers to carry the flag, which the ladies will present to the Monumental Association that day.

There is more of the history of Europe in this last volume and consequently less of the private life of the Royal Family than in the preceding one; but through the whole of it there are occasional glimpses which show him to have been a fond and judicious husband and father, as well as an invaluable privy counsellor to the

Uncommon common sense is the most distinctive mark that Prince Albert left wherever his impress was seen. In the formation of a new scheme of education for the cadets at Sandhurst, he insisted that conduct should be made the chief element of consideration; otherwise he argued the College would fail in its object, which was to fill the army with officers of honorable feelings, high principles, and strict sense of duty. Punishments, he said, would do little good, and in many cases much harm, as by the establishment of a moral code by the young men among themselves the very punishments inflicted by the authorities might become distinctions in their eyes.

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